Bedford Gazette.

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The Bedford Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1857.

☞In order that our readers may not forget, and be thoroughly posted up relative to the differed shades of the Opposition, we submit the following to the dispassionate and candid minds and to every free thinking voter in the county of Bedford, before he casts his vote at the ensuing election. It is no fancy scheme gotten up for political purposes merely, but the "pure and unadulterated" element of Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism. Read, and reflect!

What is K. N. Americanism?

FIRST DEGREE—OBLIGATION.

"You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, your right hand resting on this HOLY BIBLE and CROSS, and your left hand raised towards Heaven, in token of your sincerity, do solemnly promise and SWEAR that you will not make known to any person or persons, any of the signs, secrets, mysteries or objects of this organization, unless it be to those whom, after due examination, or lawful information, you shall find to be members of this organization in good standing: That you will not cut, carve, print, paint, stamp, stain, or in any way, directly or indirectly, expose any of the secrets or objects of this Order, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it, unless it be for official instruction. That so long as you are connected with this organization, if not regularly dismissed from it, you will, in all things, political or social, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the MAJORITY when expressed in a lawful manner, though it may conflict with your personal preferences, so long as it does not conflict with the grand, state, or subordinate constitution, the constitution of the United States of America, or that of the state in which you reside, and that you will not, under any circumstances whatever, knowingly recommend an unworthy person for initiation, nor suffer it to be done if in your power to prevent it. You furthermore promise and declare that you will not VOTE nor give your influence for any man for ANY OFFICE in the gift of the People unless he be an AMERICAN-BORN citizen in favor of AMERICANS-BORN ruling America, nor if he be a ROMAN CATHOLIC, and that you will not, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, expose the NAME of any member of this Order, nor reveal the existence of such an organization! To all the foregoing you bind yourselves under no less a penalty than that of being expelled from the Order, and of having your name posted and circulated throughout the different Councils of the United States as a PERJURER, and as a traitor to GOD and your COUNTRY; as a being unfit to be employed, entrusted countenanced or supported in any business transaction; as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and as one at whom the finger of SCORN should ever be pointed, so help you God." [This is admitted to be the oath administered by the Know Nothings. Their 2d and 3d obligations are still more blasphemous and fearful.]

The subjoined Ticket stands square upon the above platform:

Governor—Isaac Hazlehurst, Philadelphia.
Canal Commissioner—J. F. Linderman, Berks.
Supreme Judges—Jacob Broom, Jasper E. Brady.

The annexed Ticket adopts this platform with the additional plank that a dissolution of the Union is preferable to allowing the institution of slavery to exist in the South—and that negroes should enjoy all the privileges of the white race, social and political:

Governor—David Wilmot.
Canal Commissioner—William Millward.
Supreme Judges—James Veech, Joseph J. Lewis.

The Ticket which follows, is the child of a "UNION" of the above elements:

Prothonotary—JOHN ALSIP.
Sheriff—J. S. BECKWITH.
Treasurer—GEORGE OSTER.
Commissioner—D. SPARKS.
Director—THOMAS IMLER.
Auditor—GEORGE STUCKEY.

A great dedication of the Jockabed, or Colored Odd Fellows' Hall, in Reading (Pa), is announced to take place on Monday, the 7th of September inst.

The Austin *State Gazette* learns that the farmers of Mexico are sending forward large quantities of cord for sale in Texas. It is bought at Saltillo, at fifty cents per bushel.

It has been decided to build a new court house at Gettysburg, Pa., the cost not to exceed $15,000, including the old court house and county building.

Among the attractions of the St. Louis Agricultural Fair will be trained buffaloes, imported Arabian horses, and elks trained to go in harness one pair able to go a mile in 2.40.

The Gettysburg Railroad is now in actual process of construction, the work of lying the rails being in progress, nearly a mile finished, and by the 1st of October, or soon after, cars are expected to run from Hanover to New Oxford, Pa.

Two young females of Harrisburg eloped with some of the men connected with Eldred's Circus on Monday night last, and have not since been heard from, to the great distress of their parents who reside in that borough.

The value of taxable property in Georgia increased thirty millions of dollars last year! The State tax has in consequence been reduced to eight cents on one hundred dollars or about one-twelfth of one per cent.

☞Two hundred U. S. troops passed through Harrisburg on Saturday for the West. They were from the Carlisle Barracks.

BANK FAILURES.—The Hollister Bank of Buffalo has failed; The Farmers, Bank of Providence, R. I., has been enjoined by the Bank Commissioners of that State.

SCARCITY OF SPECIE.—At Rio specie was in so great demand about the middle of July, that the leading merchants had agreed to pay a fixed premium of 10 per cent, for national gold.

☞A woman is either worth a good deal or nothing. If good for nothing, she is not worth getting jealous for; if she be a true woman, she will give no cause for jealousy. A man is a brute to be jealous of a good woman—a fool to be jealous of a worthless one; but is a double fool to cut his throat for either of them.

The Memorial of Professor Silliman, and the Reply of President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, SEP. 2.—The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty-two others, of Connecticut, addressed to His Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency, this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment that Governor Walker of Kansas openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, that they never made, and rulers they never elected. We represent, therefore, by the foregoing, your Excellency is held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention further to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of levying war against a portion of the United States, by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of exactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory.

"We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we have also taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 15, 1857.

"GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

"You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Gov. Walker have employed an army, "one of the purposes of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And as a corollary from the foregoing you represent that I am "openly held up, and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our National character, as violating, in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union."

"These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded; if not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man, who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your Country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memo able example of the truth that political prejudice is blind, even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer:

"When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the fourth of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under an Act of Congress, passed the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, a Secretary of the Territory, a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal, and District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties — A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect.

"It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen, respecting the validity of the election of members to the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature in different forms, and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact I found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory.

"Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this Government; to protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined to rule or ruin; to prevent it from being overturned by force; in the language of the Constitution, to "Take care that the laws be faithfully executed?"

"It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, as a *posse comitatus*; aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at this time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary.

"In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judgements of a court of justice established by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States." And for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my oath.

"I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned, as it had been, by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot had deplored? This would, indeed, have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

"I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty.—Whence did this necessity arise?

"A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent Government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing Government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary Government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a seperate Government within its own limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate Government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

"I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the Territory—was not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.—As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed, by the same act, that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

"Slavery existed at that period and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common Constitution. But when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such territory proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves whether they will continue to modify or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here was a fair opportunity presented for all qualified resident citizens of the Territory to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continue to resist the regular territorial government. They refused to be either registered or to vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention. The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the Convention against violence while framing a constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, when it shall be presented to them for their approbation or rejection.

"I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws; and this, not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which shall bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty, I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

"I thank you for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that the Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence. You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good; and which, if it succeed in obtaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as the master. This would be worth genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life, I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station, without continuing in the support of the Divine Providence.

"Yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN."

GENERAL PACKER THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

It is well known, says the Lycoming *Gazette* that while Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1849, Gen. PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor contributed very materially by his influence toward the enactment of that now popular measure known as the "Three Hundred Dollar Exemption Act." During the winter of 1850, it will also be remembered, a strenuous effort was make by persons who fancied themselves aggrieved by the law, to have it repealed. Gen. Packer was then in the Senate, where he at once took the lead among those who opposed a repeal. A remonstrance against the law, numerously signed by his own constituents, being forwarded to him to present to that body, he complied with the request, accompanying it with the eloquent remarks which we print below; and which the Philadelphia *Sun*, when publishing them, at the time, prefaced as "philanthropic, just, and truly Democratic." We need hardly say that they contributed largely to prostrating further efforts at repeal; and the poor unfortunate debtor and his dependent family now enjoy the protection which that humane law affords and a sympathizing public opinion sustains.

Gen Packer said:—

Mr Speaker, I do not sympathize with the prayer of the petition I have just presented, I do not believe that the law of last session will injure the "*poor and middle class*" of community. I do not believe that by exempting the last three hundred dollars' worth of property to the poor unfortunate debtor from levy and sale on execution, and distress, the sheriff and constable, urged on by a close-fisted, miserly and heartless creditor, that you injuriously affect the interests of the poor. Sir, it cannot be true. Do you for a moment suppose, that you would benefit the "poor and middle classes of community" by exposing their last article of household furniture—or their last cow—to the tender mercy of an avaricious creditor.

If Senators entertain such an opinion, let them comply with the prayer of the petitioners and vote for the repeal of the law of the last session, together with all the exemption laws previously enacted, and they will promote the interests of the poor and middle classes to heart's content of the rich. Sir, from sympathizing with the petitioners, I would extend the exemption law still further. And, permit me to say, which I do with all confidence, that the day is not far distant when it will be carried further. The day is dawning when every family will be protected in their little *home*, in defiance of the bad conduct of an intemperate father, or a profligate husband. *The day is coming, nay it is now here, when it will be conceded that the man with a comfortable, permanent home, will much sooner pay his honest debts than he who is almost distracted with impending troubles, and who is ever at the mercy of an execution.*

Many of the States of this Union have led the way in this humane reform. Maine exempts a homestead to the value of $500, and in the absence of a homestead, personal property to that amount. Vermont exempts a homestead to the value of $500. Iowa and Minnesota forty acres of land or a lot. California exempts 320 acres of land, or a lot worth $2000. Deseret, the proposed Mormon State, it is said secures a home to every family. All the States, and Territories named having acted on this subject within the past few months. Georgia, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin and Connecticut. Have long since enacted liberal exemption laws. New York always among the foremost in popular reforms, is also pressing on in this matter. I have before me the annual message of Governor Fish to the present legislature of that great State, to which I beg leave to call the attention of Senators. On the subject of homestead exemption, the Governor says:

"While it is admittedly a primary duty of the legislature to enact laws for the punishment of vice, it is no less its duty to remove the causes which frequently lead to the commission of crime. The impressions made upon the youthful mind, by the gentle force of parental authority and example, and by the associations of the family circle are among the most active and enduring of the influences which control the conduct of after life. Much of the vice that we are called upon to deplore, may be traced to the removal of its subject from the reach of that authority, and example, and from the innocent, but wholesome association of a home however humble. The cause of morality no less than the dictates of humanity, demands the preservation of the *family circle*, and the maintenance of the *family home*, as efficent preventives of vice, and sure and permanent contributors to individual virtue and happiness, and to public prosperity and order."

Such Mr. Speaker, are the views of the Governor of New York. They are the sentiments of a humane and far-seeing statesman—and I honor him for his manly independence in giving them the weight and sanction of his official station. Sir, I go with the Governor of the Empire State. I would secure to every family a HOME and a HEART. *I would not permit the covetous and hard hearted creditor to drive his unfortunate debtor, naked and penniless, out upon the cold charities of an unhospitable world.*

The laws that authorize such a procedure, should be blotted from the pages of the statute books of every State in the Union—they are repugnant to the spirit of the age, and revolting to humanity. Like the laws sanctioning imprisonment for debt, they should be repudiated by every phylanthropic legislator—they should exist but in the history of the past—an obsolete idea.

It has been truly said, Mr. Speaker, that he who sells out the last little property of a wife, and family of small children, of a rash, heedless or perhaps intemperate husband and father, and afterwards with a cheerful countenance goes home to dine—goes home TO FEAST ON HUMAN HEARTS! Sir money thus obtained has a damning curse upon it!

Entertaining these views, Mr. Speaker, I cannot go with those of my constituents who demand the repeal of the exemption law of last session; nor can I believe that any considerable number of them desire it.

A THUNDER BOLT IN CHURCH.

On the 23d of August, about 6 o'clock, a thunder cloud of very angry and threatening aspect swept over Colchester, Connecticut, from the W. N. W., and startled the citizens by a single bolt which it threw into their midst. Nearly two hundred persons had assembled in the First Congregational Church of that place, at a third service, and were just beginning to disperse to their homes, when, as they were passing through the entrance hall and the porch, and down upon the steps leading into the church there came down right among them a crashing thunder-bolt of tremendous power, like the explosing a bursting cannon.

It followed the lightning-rod down to within about ten feet of the ground (where the rod seems to have been disconnected,) then leaving the conductor, it passed in the entrance hall, pitching the sexton several feet against a stove, striking two women prostrate, wounding and blistering them from hip to toe, tearing one shoe from each to tatters; then seizing a girl's bonnet, it passed round the wire both in front and rear consuming almost every thread upon it, nearly severing it from the bonnet, burning the flesh severely under the chin where the two extremities of the wire met, and then passed down the right arm, leaving several severe injuries upon it.

Others were stunned by it, but none were killed, nor, as is believed, permanently injured. The main current of the electricity passed under the flag-stones of the porch, and there separated into four or five branches, going in different directions under the stone steps, and so out on the ground, like so many fire-balls, in front of the church; and what is wonderful, the whole space in the hall and porch and in front of the church was crowded with people and none seriously injured.

A ROMANCE.

The following from the London *Court Journal*, reminds one of a beautiful poem of ELIZA COOK, and proves romance to be as rife now as ever:

"Among the presentations of her Majesty, at one of the drawing rooms this season, was a young lady upon her marriage, and about whose nuptials a story is current of more than usual interest in unromantic times. She is the daughter of a baronet, holding a distinguished position. Among the suitors of this young lady, who is as pretty as accomplished, was one of very advanced years: but it was in vain that all the allurements consequent upon the possession of riches were set forth. The fair maiden showed herself completely indifferent to the golden prize that lay at her feet, and in spite of the strong recommendation of "papa" it was unhesitatingly rejected. So far, therefore, everything was perfectly natural and unromantic.—But it seems that the gentleman, after his proposals had been declined, (of course with the usual protestations of respect and esteem,) again sought an interview, and assured the lady that his attachment was not selfish—that he was ready, at any sacrifice, to do any thing that would contribute to her happiness; and that, if her affections were fixed on any one whose wealth might not be adequate to his good fortune, he was ready, by a settlement even to the extent of 100,000 pounds, to place her happiness in her own power. Such a proof of disinterested attachment was perfectly undeniable, and it is said that the young lady pondered so much over it, that, like the recital of Othello's dangers, it wrought a complete revolution of feeling. We do not pretend to know on what kind of "hint" the venerable gentleman spoke again, but speak again he did, and with so much effect that the happy day was soon named, and the nuptials in due course solemnised, and the fine bride presented on her marriage to the Queen. The world gives, with its usual generosity, an almost fabulous account to Mr.——'s fortune, but it is very well known that one item in it is $150,000 railway stock, and more than half of which is paying six per cent."

ONE of the newspapers inquires with much seeming innocence, if it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the laps of ages. Somebody answers that it probably depends on the kind of ages selected—those from eighteen to twenty-five being rather hazardous.

An old bachelor, on seeing the words "Families supplied" over the door of an oyster saloon, stepped in, and said he would like to have a wife and two children.

EXCITEMENT AT BURLINGTON, N. Y.

SEDUCTION BY A CLERGYMAN.

The citizens of Burlington were thrown into a state of intense excitement on Friday last; by the circulation of a rumor that Rev. William B. Sutherland, of that city, had been guilty of the crime of seducing the daughter of a member of his church, who was turned of fifteen years of age.

An investigation of the rumor led to the painful conclusion that it was, in all its enormity, too true to be disbelieved. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon last, Sutherland went to the house of the girl's father for his intended victim to come to him and assist some other girls in arranging some books in his library.—It having been previously understood that several were to meet there for that purpose. The girl not responding to the invitation, Sutherland sent again, and this second invitation she unfortunately obeyed. On reaching Sutherland's house he invited her into the library, when she was surprised to find herself the only female present. He immediately commenced his advances and familiarities, with her, drew her into a chamber and there succeeded in overcoming her, after which the outraged child hastened home to the house of her parents.

On Thursday she related to her mother the particulars of the shame that had been practised upon her, and the mother immediately waited upon one of the deacons of Sutherland's church, and related the circumstances. He immediately called in a brother deacon, and the two went directly to Sutherland's house, where they informed him of the charge made against him.—Sutherland admitted that he had taken many liberties with the child, but denied the charge of seduction. His whole conduct and manner, however, was such as to convince the two that he was guilty, and they informed him at once that all further intercourse with him as a pastor of their church, was at an end.

In the mean time, the father of the girl was made acquainted with the atrocious crime which had been perpetrated on the virtue of his child. His exaspiration became uncontrollable, and arming himself for the purpose of making a summary vengeance on the destroyer, started in pursuit of him. But an intimation to Sutherland that his life was in danger enabled him to escape over the back fence of his garden, only a few minutes in advance of his justly indignant pursuer.

This clerical hypocrite is about thirty years of age, and has been in charge of a church at Burlington since last year. He went there from Lodi, near Jersey City—but where he has now gone, no one can tell. The victim of his arts is barely 15 years of age, and has borne an unblemished character. Her family are also of unimpeached standing, and enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them. The excitement was so great, on Saturday night, that if Sutherland could have been found he would surely have been tarred and feathered.

A CAMEL LOAD.—The Government camels now at work in Texas, carry 600 pounds of corn at a load, and travel three and a half miles an hour, without difficulty. Their great value is not so much on acconnt of greater strength than the horse, but on account of their ability to make the *jornada del muerto*, across some of the desert plains of western Texas.

A BRAVE LADY.—The Florida peninsular of the 8th ult, has the following:

"On Tuesday evening last, two men entered the yard of the lady in question—her husband, who is a volunteer officer, being absent—and, upon being hailed by the lady, who scorned her threats, and persisted in prowling about the premises, until both were wounded by pistol shots fired by the lady. One received a ball in the hand, and the other in the arm."

☞"Boy," said an ill tempered old fellow to a noisy lad, "what are you a hollerin, for when I am going by?"

"Humph," returned the boy," what are you going by for when I am hollerin."

KISSING.—Speaking of kisses, the following is the last rumor of the "comet striking." Friends are in the habit of warmly greeting their acquaintances upon the arrival of the passenger trains at some of the railway station houses. It was only the other day that a young gentleman jumped from the cars at this place, rushed through the crowd toward a lady, seized her hand and gave her a hearty kiss; the report startled a country lass hard by, who exclaimed to her "feller," "*Massy, Josh! what on airth's gen way no the keers?*"

A CUNNING OLD LIAR.—Napoleon once said rather disrespectfully, of his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, "Francis is an old granny. Some friend repeated the remark to Maria Louise. The empress sought an explanation from Talleyrand "Monsieur Talleyrand, what does that mean, an old granny;" The cunning diplomatist, more polite than conscientions, answered with his most serious air—"It means, madame it means a venerable sage.

☞Brown is a married man. A few days since he thought of taking a trip to Paris. One of his friends meeting him in the street inquired:

"Well Brown, my boy, when are you off?"
"To-morrow."
"Don't take your wife with you?"
"No! it is a voyage of pleasure."

☞Some "queer fish" in St. Louis, in allusion to the "bill for the benefit of married women, before the Missouri Legislature, asked if they had better not do something for the benefit of the single ladies, and not trouble themselves about other men's wives.

By doing good with his money, a man, as it were, stamps the image of God upon it, and makes it pass current for the merchandise of heaven.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 11, 1857.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:

Gen. Wm. F. Packer,

Of Lycoming County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

Hon. Nimrod Strickland,

Of Chester County.

SUPREME JUDGE:

Hon. Wm. Strong,

Of Berks County.

Hon. James Thompson,

Of Erie County.

SENATOR,

William P. Schell, of Bedford.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,

JAMES BURNS, Jr., of Bedford.
DAVID HAY, of Somerset.

Prothonotary—SAML. H. TATE, Bedford.
Sheriff—WM. S. FLUKE, M. Woodberry.
Treasurer—SAML. DAVIS, Bedford.
Commissioner—C. EVANS, E. Providence.
Director—GEO. SMOUSE, W. Providence.
Auditor—JOHN W. CRISMAN, St. Clair.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the BUCHANAN CLUB of Bedford Borough on Saturday evening, 12th inst., it was unanimously "Resolved, That it is deemed expedient to hold Democratic Township Meetings, in all the Townships of Bedford County, prior to the 2d Tuesday of October. In accordance with this resolution, the County Committee announces the following appointments and trust to the Town-hip Committees to make all the necessary arrangements to get a full turn out of the people:

Hopewell, Thursday, September	10
Woodberry, Saturday, September	12
Cumberland Valley, Tuesday, September	15
Palo Alto, Wednesday, September	16
V. B. Wertz's, Harrison Tp., Thurs. Sept.	17
Bloody Run, Friday evening, September	18
Black's, E. Prov. Tp. Saturday, Sept.	19
Schellsburg, Saturday, Septemcer	19
Stonerstown, Tuesday, September	22
Pattonsville, Wednesday, September	23
Louisville, John Wiand's. Thursday, Sept.	24
Clearvile, Friday, September	25
Chaneysville, Saturday, September	26
St. Clairsville, Saturday, September	26
Rainsburg, Tuesday, September	29
Buena Vista, Tuesday, September	29
Flitchville, Wednesday, September	30
Bowser's School-House, Tuesday ev., October,	1
Pleasantville near Big Spring, Friday, Oct.	2
Robinsonville, Saturday, Oct.	3
Cavendar's Store, Saturday evening, October	3

Able speakers will be present to address the above meetings, all of which will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., except those at Bloody Run, Bowser's School House, and Cavendar's Store, which will commence at early candle-light. Other meetings will be held to occupy the whole time, notice of which will be given hereafter.

WM. P. SCHELL,
Chairman County Committee.

THE ABOLITION CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

READ HIS RECORD AND NOTE HIS INCONSISTENCIES.

Wm. H. Koontz, the Abolition candidate for Senator in this district, was a member of the "Fillmore and Donelson State Committee of Pennsylvania," under the direction of which committee were placed the interests of the "American" nominee for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, in this State, during the last campaign. This Committee held a meeting at the Washington House, in Philadelphia, October 16, 1856, where and when Gen. Koontz was present. During its sittings, the Committee was visited by deputations from the Abolition, and Abolition-Know Nothing, Fremont State Committees, for the avowed purpose of effecting the formation of a "Union" Electoral Ticket. These Fremont hucksterers hovered about the Fillmore Committee like so many cormorants, eager for the prey which they thought so easily to clutch in their greedy talons; but they were repelled at every onset and spurned from the presence of the men they were tempting to join them in their ignominious purposes. Two, or three, of the twenty-three members of the Fillmore Committee, present at the meeting referred to, alone were willing to sacrifice their party and its candidates to the interests of John C. Fremont. Foremost among these stood WM. H. KOONTZ. Whenever a proposition was made by the Fremont Committees, he voted for it. Whenever an arrangement was proposed that was favorable to the Abolition candidates, his voice was raised in its favor. He voted for the following resolution offered by FR. JORDAN, of Bedford:

"Resolved, That if the friends of Fremont "and Dayton accept and support the Ameri- "can Electoral Ticket, at the ensuing election, "we are willing that said Ticket may cast the "Electoral vote of the State for Fremont and "Dayton, in case it will defeat Mr. Buchanan, "and will not elect Fillmore and Donelson."

This was nothing more, nor less, than an attempt to dispose of the Fillmore strength for the benefit of Fremont, for well did both JORDAN & KOONTZ know that Mr. Fillmore would not receive a sufficient number of Electoral votes to elect him, and, therefore, they were deliberately plotting to transfer the Fillmore party to the ranks of Fremont and Abolitionism. But, when they found themselves foiled in their dastard attempt, in order to save their credit with their "American" constituents in their respective counties, they afterwards voted for a resolution refusing to alter the "Straight Fillmore Electoral Ticket," and rejecting the overtures of the Fremont Committees, and which was couched in the following emphatic language:

"Resolved, That we decline to accept either "of the propositions of the Republican State "Committee, satisfied that the Electoral Tick- "et already in the field is the only one on "which all opposed to Mr. Buchanan can suc- "cessfully unite; and pledging it to uncompro- "mising opposition, and to the defeat under "any and all circumstances of "his election."

On this resolution Koontz was found voting in the affirmative, thus veering completely about from the position he had assumed in supporting the propositions of the Abolitionists. With this action, the Fillmore committee adjourned, and thus not only left the "Straight Fillmore Electoral Ticket" in the field, but adopted it as THE Ticket to be supported by the friends of Fillmore and Donelson, and that, too, with the approving voice of Wm. H. Koontz. But behold the sequel! A day, or two, subsequent to this meeting of the Fillmore Committee, this same Wm. H. Koontz who had agreed that the "Straight Fillmore Electoral Ticket" was the one that should receive the support of the Fillmore men of Pennsylvania, went, side by side, with FR. JORDAN, into a "Buzzard Feast" Convention of the two Fremont Committees, and assisted in forming that most shrewdly planned of ALL political gull-traps, the Abolition "Union Electoral Ticket!"

Nor did his labors for the benefit of the Fremont party, end here. He went about from place to place, making speeches in favor of the "Union Electoral Ticket," and denouncing the "Straight Ticket" which he himself had endorsed. He wrote and published a letter in which he acknowledged that he met with the Fremont Committees, and took part in forming the "Union Electoral Ticket, and in which he tried to defend that Ticket and said that the *logic of the "Straight Americans" in opposing a "Union" with the Abolitionists, to him "savored very considerably of corruption and dishonesty."*

Such are some of the tergiversations, somersettings, ground-and-lofty tumblings, shiftings and turnings in politics, performed by the present Abolition candidate for Senator. We ask the honest and intelligent people of Bedford county,—is such a man worthy of your support? Will you, can you, send such a bundle of inconsistencies to Harrisburg as the representative of your political sentiments?

SECTIONALISM—Northern and Southern.

The Abolition agitators have made it a point in their electioneering schemes, ever since the inception of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, to condemn in severest terms the policy of the President in relation to affairs in Kansas. They accuse him of being even more pro-slavery in his tendencies than Mr Pierce was, and charge him with using all the power of his high office for the purpose of introducing into that Territory, the "peculiar institution" of the South. They curse him as a "Northern doughface," a "truckler to the South," a "pliant tool of the slave power," exhausting all the opprobrious epithets ever invented for the vituperation of national men and measures, in their shameful abuse of our noble Chief Magistrate. And the vehemence with which they do this—the bitterness with which they utter their anathemas—would almost lead one to believe that they are sincere in doing so. But a glance at the state of things in the South, will at once suffice to dispel such an illusion. When we turn from the mad ravings of the Northern Sectionalists and listen for a moment to the blustering fanfaronade of their Southern co-workers; when we have Theodore Parker and his compeers damning the Administration *for trying* (as they say) *to make Kansas a Slave State*, and give our attention to Lawrence M. Keitt and his Southern sympathisers whilst they revile the President *for endeavoring* (as they say) *to make Kansas a Free State*; what conclusion can we come to, but that there are men and factions, both in the North and South, whose only object is *the dissolution of the Union*, who, therefore, agitate sectional issues without cause; and who, consequently, are hypocritical in their loud professions of attachment to Freedom, and insincere in their imputation of misdemeanor in office to the National Executive? This dissatisfaction with Mr. Buchanan's course, both on the part of the Abolitionists and the violent Pro-Slavery men, shows plainly enough that neither party receives any favors at the hands of the President. It shows that instead of being partial to either of them, he treads straight forward in the path of duty, regardless of every interest save that of the nation at large.

The subject in hand reminds us of a story told of a certain Justice of the Peace who, in speaking of his official life, remarked, that he never was certain that he had rendered a just decision except once, and that was, *when both plaintiff and defendant were dissatisfied with his judgment*. Mr. Buchanan can congratulate himself in a similar way, for the crazy extremests on both sides of the Slavery question, are displeased with his administration.

The President vs. Professor Silliman.

We publish on our first page the memorial of Prof. Silliman and other New England fanatics, to the President of the U. S., in relation to the policy of the Administration—concerning affairs in Kansas, and also Mr. Buchanan's reply to the same. We commend the correspondence to the careful perusal of every conscientious citizen of Bedford county. Old Buck takes occasion to hit the abolition memorialists some severe blows in answer to their prayer.—Indeed, Prof. Silliman who is the putative father of this bantling of New England fanaticism, has seemingly very suddenly become ashamed of its paternity since the President's scathing reply, and is out in a letter in the *N. Y. Tribune*, disclaiming the authorship of the memorial.

Adjourned Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Mass Meeting which after its long and enthusiastic session on Monday night of Court Week, adjourned to meet on the succeeding Thursday evening, re-assembled in the Court House at the appointed time. The large assemblage was called to order by the appointment of JOSIAH MILLER, Esq., of Londerry, President, Wm. Cessna, of Colerain, John Alstadt, of St. Clair, John Brown, of Bedford (Tp.) and Daniel Troutman of Londonerry, as Vice Presidents, and Joseph Barkman, of Monroe and Archibald Blair, of Cumberland Valley, Secretaries.

The meeting was then addressed by Hon. John Cessna in an able and effective speech.—Mr. Cessna was followed by Gen'l Bowman, who dissected the speech made by Mr. Wilmot, on Tuesday night, showing its inconsistencies and fallacies in their proper light. Eloquent speeches were also made by O. E. Shannon, Esq., and Capt. John Long, of Liberty, Tp.—The latter gentleman made several strong points and his address elicited much commendation.—The meeting adjourned in great good humor, every man present feeling more firmly convinced than ever that the principles of the Democratic party are true and correct and that it is' the duty of every Democrat in Bedford county, to come forward to the polls on the second Tuesday of October next, and make a triumphant vindication of those principles, by voting the entire Democratic State and County Tickets.

Another Abolition Electioneering Scheme Defeated.

The Abolitionists are furiously desperate since they find that the chances for electing any of the candidates on their county ticket, are even slimmer than they were last fall, when the Democratic ticket swept every thing before it, and the consequence is that like maddened serpents they spout forth all kinds of venom which, however, invariably falls back upon their own *prodigious ears*. Their tongues are foul with slanders against Democratic citizens and officers, but they retail their falsehoods only to see them refuted as fast as they fall from their lips. They made a base and unmanly assault in their organ, last week upon the Board of Commissioners and their Clerk, supposing doubtless, that their boss politicians throughout the county would be enabled to make capital out of it. Their dastard project is most signally defeated by the following communication from Esq. Nicodemus to which we ask the attention of our readers:

Messrs Meyers & Benford:—

Sirs—In the last number of the "Inquirer & Chronicle," of this place, in an article headed "*official misconduct*," I am charged, as the clerk of the Commissioners, with having "either shamefully, ignorantly, or wilfully disregarded the law," in not sending the assessment lists of the taxables returned at the last county assessment, as required by law, to the assessors elected in March 1856, instead of the assessors elected in March, 1857. It is true that I did send the lists to the assessors of some of the townships, but it was not done wilfully, nor regardless of law, as the writer in the Abolition organ would have his readers believe; but was done merely in a mistake, and was corrected in time to avoid any difficulty whatever. The manner in which it occurred was this. The assessor elected in this Borough in March 1856, attended to the duties of assessor last fall, and putting up the lists, &c Knowing all this, and having received a certified list from the Prothonotary of the assessors elected last spring, as the law requires, I concluded, without much reflection, that the late assessors were the proper persons; but discovered the mistake before the lists were all sent out. The correction was at once made, and those assessors that had received said lists were immediately written to, and requested to hand them over to their predecessors, and the old assessors notified to receive them, which was done in due time. If the sending of some of those lists to the assessors elected last spring, in a mistake, (the error having been corrected in time to avoid any difficulty) was so great an official misconduct and disregard of duty, will the writer please inform the public whether there was not greater official misconduct by the K. Nothing board of commissioners & their very efficient cl'k in "shamefully disregarding the law" for the last three, or four years, in not sending out those lists at all as required by law? An honest answer to this interrogatory will show how "shamefully" our opponents resort to slander and falsehood to bolster up their rotten and forlorn cause.

H. NICODEMUS.

Sept. 11, 1857.

THE COMING CONTEST.

Never, perhaps have the people of Pennsylvania been called upon to participate in an election fraught with so much importance as the one now before us. The issue involved is plain—Freedom or Slavery.—*K. N. Paper.*

We were not disposed to underrate the importance of the approaching political contest, but really we never supposed it could possibly outrank in magnitude all previous campaigns.—That great and important discovery was reserved for one of our freedom shrieking opponents. Now that it has been announced to us and to the world, we can but wonder at our blindness—especially as "the issue involved is plain," and that issue nothing short of "Freedom or Slavery." Although a new light has dawned upon us, we must acknowledge that we are even yet a little in the dark. "Freedom or Slavery" involved in the contest before us—a contest for State officers exclusively, and in a Free State to boot. Wonder of wonders! What does it mean? Are we all going to be kidnapped?—Won't somebody inform us, so that we may have time to hide ourselves among "the limbs of the highermost trees!"

If, says the *Valley Spirit*, the issue is "Freedom or Slavery," it must be Freedom or Slavery in Pennsylvania. Freedom prevails in Pennsylvania—who proposes to introduce Slavery? Not Gen. Packer, nor William Strong nor James Thompson, nor Nimrod Strickland, nor the Democratic party, whose candidates they are. Does David Wilmot intend to bring "the curse of Slavery" upon us? Does he design to subvert our Freedom and reduce us to Slavery? He does some strange things, but this would be the strangest of all. If the issue really is "Freedom or Slavery," as the Republican paper asserts, Mr. Wilmot must entertain some horrible design which he has not yet disclosed to the public. Our safety lies in preventing him from reaching a position in which he can do harm to our cherished Freedom. If we put him in the Governor's chair, with a Legislature of his own stripe to back him, we may all be sold "in pursuance of an Act of Assembly" before we are well aware of it. We would have been badly "sold" by the late Legislature, if the Supreme Court had not come to our rescue. We certainly will be very badly sold if we elect Wilmot.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

Brevities.

HONORABLES HAZ LEHURST, PACKER AND WILMOT, candidates for Governor; Pollock present Governor; Ritner, Johnson and Porter, Ex-Governors, have been appointed committee on hams at the approaching State Fair.—*Exchange.*

Wilmot should be made chairman of that Committee, as he is a first-rate judge of *gammon*—at least his speeches would lead one to believe so.

—A fine looking volunteer company, called the "Buchanan Guards," has been organized in Cambria city, Pa., by Brigade Inspector, Captain John Humphreys, a Mexican veteran.—The following gentlemen were elected officers: Captain—Charles Kelley. 1st. Lieutenant—James Morgan. 2d. Lieutenant—Edward Quinn.

—The report of the Auditor, just published, shows the value of real and personal property in St. Louis, for 1857, to be over *seventy-three millions* of dollars. In 1855 the total amount was $52,000,000. This shows an increase of $21,662,000, or about forty per cent. in two years.

—The venerable Rembrandt Peale, of this city, now in his eightieth year, is sojourning near Boston. This distinguished artist is the only painter now living to whom Washington sat for his portrait. Mr. Peale's first visit to Europe was made in 1809, when he painted Thorwaldson.

—The receipts of the Morris Canal for the season ending last Saturday, were $190,128,65 an increase of $647,27, over the corresponding time last year. The receipts of the week exceeded those of the corresponding week $2,-781 72.

—The people of Yorktown and its vicinity propose to celebrate the coming anniversary of those important Revolutionary events, the battle of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis, which took ploce on the 19th of October, 1781.

—The Democratic Convention of the first Congressional District of Maryland met at Cambridge on Friday last, and on the first ballot, the Hon. James A. Stewart was renominated for Congress.

—The Mayor of Bangor has offered $300 reward for the arrest of the person or persons by whom Benjamin Hurd, of that city, is supposed to have been murdered on the 23d or 24th of August.

—The appropriations for the Capitol extensions at Washington City amount to $3,325,-000, and it is estimated that at least $1,185,-183 will still be necessary to complete them.

—The mackerel, cod, and salmon fisheries are reported by a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, to be below half the usual yield up to this time.

—It is stated that the Central Bank of Cincinnati (Ohio) will, in a few days, meet all its liabilities and resume business. It closed its doors on Wednesday last.

—A party of gipsies have made their appearance at Portage, Ohio, and the people in that section are complaining of their depredations.

—An elopement of a man named John Hensen, with his step-daughter, took place at St. Louis a few days since.

—Park Benjamin is to deliver a course of Lectures before the St. Louis Library Association this fall.

—New counterfeits on the Hartford (Conn.) bank have made their appearance.

—John Willison was killed in Westmoreland county, last week, by being crushed under a boiler which was being removed. A German was found crushed under a pile of slate in a coal bank, near Dravosburg.

—Hon. W. F. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor was at Harrisburg on Friday, as was also the Hon. Charles R Buckalew, Chairman ot the Democratic State Central Committee.

—Col. W. W. Foster has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and intends to make his future residence at Lykenstown, Dauphin county.

—Wm. A. Cook, the Black Republican candidate for Assembly, in Westmoreland, has brought sui. against the Greensburg Democrat and Pittsburg Post, for libel.

—Frederick Weller, of West Hempfield, Lancaster county, was killed on Monday last, at Nordwell's ore bank, by the caving in of a dirt bank.

—Col. Levi L. Tate has dissolved his connection with the Berwick Gazette, having sold his interest to Walter A. Hibbs. Col. T. still retains the Bloomsburg Democrat.

—The Democracy of Schuylkill county are to have a grand ratification meeting in Pottsville on the 14th inst.

—There is to be a Convention of Sabbath School Teachers, of New York State, at Rochester, on the 14th inst.

—The celebrated horse "Glencoe" died in Scott county, Kentucky, recently. If all his progeny were gathered together, there would be the longest horse funeral known for many years, and not one would have the heart to say "neigh."

—In 1855 the quantity of wheat imported by Great Britain from the United States was 126,098 bushels; in 1857, 2,483,753 bushels.

—Three workmen were killed near Fillmore, Carbon county, last week, and several others injured, by the falling in of an embankment.

—Jeremiah Anderson informs the Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette that he has succeeded in making Syrup equal to the best molasses or honey; by mashing the Chinese sugar cane and squeezing the juice out with his hands.

PROCLAMATION OF

General Election.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what Officers are to be elected, I, HUGH MOORE, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday (13th) of October 1857, at the several election districts, viz:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg in said township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The Electors of Harrison township to meet at school house number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The Electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The Electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The Electors of Londanderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said township.

The Electors of the township of Liberty to meet at the School house in Stonerstown in said township.

The Electors of Monroe township to meet at the house of James Carnel in Clearville, in said township.

The Electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School house in said borough.

The Electors of Napier township to meet at the house built for a school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence township to meet at the house of John Nycum jr., innkeeper in said township.

The Electors of Snake Spring township, to meet at the school house, near the Methodist church on land of George Hartly.

The Electors of West Providence township, to meet at the new log school house at Bloody Run in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said township.

The Electors of Union township to meet at the house of Michael Wyant in said township.

The Electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The Electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The Electors of the township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which times and places the qualified Electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for Governor of the Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth.

TWO PERSONS for Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Huntingdon, to fill the office of Senator, to represent the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon in the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the county of Somerset, to fill the office of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the counties of Bedford and Somerset in the House of Representatives.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary and Clerk to the Orphans' Court for the county of Bedford.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of poor house director.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor for said county.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by public proclamation, and to keep open till 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3d, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:—

"That the inspectors and judges, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge, in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

It shall be duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election with the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

NOW THEREFORE, be it known, by an Act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Prescribing the Time and Manner of Submitting to the People, for their ratification and rejection, the proposed Amendments to the Constitution," approved May twelfth, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, it is provided as follows, to wit:

Section 1. That, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to the Sheriff of each and every County of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each County, (provided that so many are published therein,) that an election will be held in each of the townships wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendments, or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the General Election of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed; and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts, to receive at the said election, tickets, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," "Third Amendment," and "Fourth Amendment," and those who are favorable to said Amendments or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many seperate written or printed; or partly written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words "For the Amendments," and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many seperate written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "Against the Amendments."

Section 2. That the election on the said proposed Amendments, shall, in all respects, be conducted as the General Elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective Counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length, and not in figures, only one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's Office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper County, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said Judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient Post Office.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 11th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the 82d of Independence of the United States.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Sept. 11, 1857.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG.

BEDFORD,	BEDFORD CO,	Pennsylvania.
SOMERSET,	SOMERSET "	
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

The Bedford Gazette.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS connected with the Presbyterian and German Reformed Churches of this place, had a pic-nic at Bedford Springs on Tuesday last, the Presbyterian school under the superintendence of John Mower, Esq., and the German Reformed under that of John P. Reed, Esq. It was a treat not only to the children, but also to the older persons in attendance. A cheering sight, indeed, was it to watch the sportive gambols of merry childhood, indulging in the innocent amusements of the occasion—the hillside ramble—hide-and-go seek—and other harmless pastimes in which youth delights. A sumptuous dinner was served up, and in the afternoon, after every body had enjoyed the affair to his, or her, entire satisfaction, Col. Gossler, the courteous President of *The Springs Company*, furnished for the entertainment of the crowd, a rich *dessert* of cake and dainties of every description. In short every body was delighted with the pic-nic and had good reason for being so, too.

HO! FOR THE "FAIR".—Some of the enterprisng citizens of our town are agitating the subject of holding a "Fair" during the coming month. There is nothing which developes the "latent energies" of a community more than the generous rivalry occasioned by an exhibition of their industrial trophies. The peaceful emulation instigated by "Fairs" brings about one half of the reforms made in Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.,&c. Therefore, we say, let this matter be encouraged. Let every one who feels favorable to the progressive spirit of our country, interest himself in the project and he will be amply repaid for his trouble. We are informed the time for holding the Fair, will be the 21st, 22d and 23d days of October next.

WE ARE INFORMED that A. J. Hite Esq., fomerly of Somerset county, is about starting a new Democratic paper in Johnstown, Pa., to be called the "*National Democrat.*" Mr. Hite is one of the best practical printers in Western Pennsylvania and we have no doubt that his paper will be a model of neatness and taste. He is also a writer of force and ability, and we expect to see him do much good with his pen, for the Democracy of "little Cambria."

A NUMBER of typographical errors occurred in our last issue which we, now, beg leave to correct. At the head of the first editorial, the word "*hypocrisy*" was misspelled, "hypocracy;" in the article headed, "Hon. Wm. P. Schell," "*unexceptional*" occurs for "*unexceptionable;*" in the next article the word "*of*" is omitted in the first line; in the editorial on the "American Meeting," the words "*which will last,*" should be supplied before "*lo! these many years,*" and the sentence should have read.—*It is plainly to be seen, therefore, that there is a bitter feud between the Abolitionists and the "Americans," which will last, lo! these many years.*" The fact is that in the hurry of going to press, last week, (some of our hands being sick which put us in a "drag") we managed to make nearly as many mistakes in orthography as Wilmot did in orthopy in his speech on Tuesday evening of Court week. By the way, didn't it look a little bad for David to talk about the want of education in the South, when he himself butchers the English language by saying "*skircely*" and *presistently*," and shows his ignorance as he did at Somerset, by saying that *Baxter* suffered imprisonment for writing "Pilgrim's Progress!"

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, for September, is on our table and is filled with choice matter and fine engravings. It is what its name indicates, *a journal of Art.* It gives well written biographies of Artists and Poets, a story, or two, of much interest, an illustrated poem and the lucubrations of a genial editor, under the dainty title of "Editorial Etchings." It is the organ of the "Cosmopolitan Art Association," under whose auspices the Painters and Sculptors of America, have found extensive patronage.

SEVERAL NEW ADVERTISEMENTS will be found in this week's *Gazette*, of importance to dealers in Real Estate, Farmers, &c. For further information the reader is referred to the advertisements themselves.

DIED,

At Depere, Wisconsin, on the 28th August last, Louisa J. wife of Wm. P. Ankeny, Esq., and daughter of Hon. Peter Schell, of Schellsburg, in this county, aged 27 years, 11 months, and 25 days.

The deceased was well known in this community as an intelligent and amiable young woman, possessing all the virtues that adorn the female character. Her loss is a severe affliction to her relatives and friends with whom we heartily condole in their sorrow. To the mourning husband whom it is our pleasure to know as a man with whose domestic ties we could ardently have wished the hand of Fate would have dealt more kindly, we extend our heart-felt sympathy. Full many a heart will respond to the lines of the poet, when the gloomy news shall thrill it into sadness,

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my former days!
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

PRESERVED CARROTS.—Among the varieties of preserves in use, we see no good reason why preserved carrots and parsnips may not prove quite acceptable to a large number who are very fond of one or both of those esculents. A correspondent of the Southern Cultivator gives the following recipe, or the preparation of the former root. Take one pound of carrots, one pound of sugar, and four lemons. Boil the carrots separately, and then cut them in small pieces of an inch long, and a quarter of an inch thick; pare the lemons very thin, boil the peels thoroughly, and cut them like the carrots; then put in the juice of the lemons; boil the syrup over next day until quite thick, and after you have flavored it with the essence of lemon, pour it over the carrots again.

BUCHANAN CLUB.

The "Buchanan Club" will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening, at which time, preparatory measures will be taken for canvassing the county. Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion.

MARRIED:

Aug., 16th, by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. E. Smith and Miss Mary Beegel.

Aug. 25th, by the same Mr. Wm. F. Horne and Miss Ella Davidson.

Sept. 2d by the same, G. F. Ake and Miss Rachael James.

Sep. 3d, by M. M. Peebles, Mr. Joseph Woy of East Providence township to Miss Margaret Koons of Colerain township, all of Bedford county.

Sept., 3d, by Rev. J. F. Whiteside, Mr. Aaron Smith to Miss Loretta Bierly all of Friends Cove.

On the 19th ult,, by Rev. Wm. Gephart, Mr. Wm. Brown to Miss Hanna J. Hoffe, all of Cumberland Valley.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE

AT THE MACHINE SHOP in Bedford, ONE DRILL (Moore's Patent) warranted a superior article. Price moderate.

PETER H. SHIRES.

Sep. 11, '57. 3t.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the citizens of St. Clairsville, in the county of Bedford, made application to the Court of Quarter sessions of said county for a Charter of Incorporation, which said application having been read and filed among the records of said court, will be held over for final consideration until November Sessions, 1857 when objections (if any) will be heard and a final decree made in the premises.

By the Court.
MANN & SPANG,
Sep 11, '57. Atty's for applicants.

PUBLIC SALE,
Of Very Valuable Real Estate.

ALL that property in Somerset county, known in part as the Imhoff property, and now belonging to the estate of John Keeffe, deceased, and which was advertised by the subscriber in the Bedford and one of the Somerset papers of last December and January, and not sold—will again be offered for sale on

Wednesday, the 7th day of next October,

altogether or in parts as may best suit the several interests of the heirs.

Conditions of sale made known at the time, and at the house on said property, now occupied by Jacob Ringler, by

SAMUEL BROWN,
Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of John Keeffe, dec.

Sep. 11, '57.

☞Somerset Democrat, copy and charge "Gazette."

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Southampton township, on Saturday the 31 day of October next, the following described real estate, viz:

One tract of land on "Ragged Mountain" containing 57½ ACRES, adjoining lands of Thomas Lawhead, Mary Ann Buxton, Edward Northcraft, and the undersigned.

—ALSO—

One HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND in Chaneysville, the house being a story and a half frame house, with store room adjoining—ALSO, a frame stable thereon erected, together with other out buildings.

Terms—CASH—at confirmation of sale at November Court.

DAVID WALTER.
Ex'r of Samuel Walter, deceased.

Sep. 11, 57.

Notice.

THE subscribers would inform all persons interested in their books or papers, that said books &c., will be in the hands of J. H. Schell for thirty days, after which they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. SCHELL & SON.

THE subscribers have on hand an excellent lot of White Pine and Spruce Boards, also a lot of White Pine Shingles, which they will sell low.

Sept. 11, 1857.

For Sale.

ONE Farm of 213 acres in Friend's Cove, about four miles from the Bedford Springs. The land is limestone, and is one of the surest Farms for a winter crop, in the Cove. The improvements are commodious and convenient. There is an abundance of excellent fruit upon the premises. About 125 acres cleared, and the balance well timbered. Terms easy or hard to suit purchasers.

ALSO

800 acres of land in Iowa.

The land, as well as the Timber is not surpassed by any in the County, and lays in sight of a Saw-Mill. There is one field of this tract cleared, and containing a fine lot of fruit. Terms as above.

ALSO

120 acres of land in Green county, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison county, Minnesota Territory.

ALSO

A lot of Real Estate in Nebraska Territory.

A good opportunity is presented for making investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Sept. 11, 1857.

CARPETING! CARPETING!!—Will be found at REED'S STORE from 50 cts. to 1,50, of the best make and material.

To the old Patrons of the Bedford Gazette.

During the long period of our connection with the "Gazette," (25 years) we never once, either directly or indirectly, *dunned* our subscribers—never published even an *anecdote* touching delinquents. And now, that we have disposed of the establishment, we feel confident that ALL our friends, both at HOME and ABROAD, will promptly and at once make *settlement.* To such as desire indulgence, any reasonable time will be given, provided they settle promptly. Subscribers or advertisers who have paid in advance, have credit on the books of our successors for the amounts so paid. Of one thing we feel especially proud, and that is that no paper in Pennsylvania can boast of a nobler set of patrons than the subscribers to the *Bedford Gazette*, among whom we rank many of our political opponents.

GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Aug. 28, 1857—3t.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Teachers and Directors of the Common Schools of Bedford county, are hereby notified that the county Superintendant will meet with them in their respective Districts, as follows:

Napier, at the shool house in Schellsburg, September the 26th.
Schellsburg Borough, in the evening of the 26th.
Juniatta, at Buena Vista on the 28th.
St. Clair, at the eight square school house on the 29th.
Union, at the school house near John's Fieke's dwelling on the 30th.
Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 1st day of October.
South Woodberry, at Pattonsville on the 2d, Oct.
Harrison, at Kiser's school house on the 5th.
Londonderry, at Bridgeport on the 6th.
Cumberland Valley, at the house of John May on the 7th.
Southampton, at Chaneysville on the 8th.
Monroe, at Clearville, on the 9th.
Bedford township, at the house of John Hafer on the 10th.
Friend's Cove, at the brick church, on the 14th.
East Providence, at the house of John Nycum Sr. on the 15th.
West Providence, at Bloody Run (new school house) on the 16th.
Hopewell, at the school house near Dasher's store on the 19th.
Broad Top, at Hopewell, on the 20th.
Liberty, at Stonerstown on the 21st.
Bedford borough, at the office of John P. Reed, Esq. on the evening of the 24th.

Teachers and directors in particular, and the public in general are respectfully requested to attend.—Business of importance relative to the interests of the schools will be transacted at each place. No private examinations will be granted, excepting unavoidable cases.

HENRY HECKERMAN,
County Superintendent.

Sep. 4, 1857.

Estate of James Walter, deceased.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of decedent, late of Southampton township—notice is hereby given to all person indebted to said estate to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated.

DAVID WALTER, Ex'r.

Sep. 4, 57.–6t.

Gift and Retail Book Store!

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY!

Our plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices—many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt-edged, Muslin, Paper, &c. &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONARY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sep. 4, 57.

Attention Bedford Riflemen!

YOU are ordered to meet at your usual place of training on Saturday the 19th September, next, at 10 O'clock A. M., in Summer uniform. A full turn-out is desired.

By order of the Captain.
WM. RITCHEY, O. S.

Sep. 4. '57–3t.

Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate.

On Saturday September, 12, 1857.

In Somerset County, Allegheny Township, LATE THE PROPERTY OF HUGH SPROAT Dec. THERE will positively be sold on the premises, on Saturday the 12th, September, at one o'clock P. M. the following real estate, viz: A plantation and tract of land, late the property of decedent, containing 330 acres more less; 125 acres cleared. The land is of good quality, well watered and under fence. There is also, a fine young orchard of apples and peaches on the premises. Any person wishing a good and cheap property will find it to their advantage to attend on the day of sale. Terms Cash.

MARY SPROAT,
G. W. BENFORD.
Ad'mrs.

Sep. 4, '57.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post office at Bedford, Pa., Aug., 25th, 1857. Persons calling for letters in this list, will please say they are advertised.

Arnold Elizabeth, Adams Jacob, Baker John esq., Boels John, Bay James C. Esq., Blodget John A. Biddle Margrat Miss, Brownbee M. Miss, Crosbroy W. Conelly Isaac, Esq. Casy Samuel, Clark John, Davis Mary Miss, Dale William Esq, Dively Susanna, Mrs Ely Jacob Esq., Flynn Michael, Flonk Samuel, Griffith Samuel, Griffith W. Gibbins W, P, Gladden Jacob, Hilabrant Shadrick, Huber Gutthieb, Hamilton John, Harshbarger S. E. Hall Jacob, Esq, Klass Valentine Lenshrevin Mathias, Long Joseph C. Louther A, J, 2 Longernecker R. Lowrey J G Esq. Lafferty John, Lewis Jane N Mrs, Lawrence Dillany, Londerbaugh John, Leynsrn A D, Means Margaret, Miller Joseph Mahomett Jeremiah, Mill Fehan, Miller Jusrar, Poorbaugh P. Pullon W. 2, Kisling Lewis, Schluchre John G, Stouffer Davis, Summers John, Shunefeter Josiah, Jr. Simes Juliann, Tukesbrey Rocert J, Tyson John W, Wark Mary E, Warmen Ruth, Woodruff Caleb L, Esq:

JOHN A MOWRY, P M.

Sep. 4, '57

NEBRASKA TAKEN!
50,000 RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!

TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!!

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Pattonsville, Bedford county, would respectively inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish

TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

on the most accommodating terms—ALSO, Stove Pipe at 12½ cents per pound: and spouting at 11 cents CASH per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.

Aug. 14, '57. CHARLES T. BLAKE.

20 Sacks of G. A. Salt, for sale at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store.

Aug. 14, 1857.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal, and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug. 7, 1857.—6m.

RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments, are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:

ARTICLE XI.
OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

Section 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amounts of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 3. Except the debts above specified, in section one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by or on behalf of the State.

Section 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the Legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest of such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income and proceeds of sale of stock owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

Section 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association or corporation.

Sec. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

Section 7. The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designateted as Article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.
OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution, strike out the words, "*of the City of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the City of Philadelphia nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no;*" and strike out "*section four same article,*" and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the State, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a seperate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a seperate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof.*"

The Legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said Constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

Section 26. The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, *March* 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 21, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, ntys 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 23; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZEIGLER, *Clerk.*

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURVIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, *June* 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final pasage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Fleniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Creswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Fleniken, Ingham, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*,—23.

NAYS—messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Schofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question.

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabbe, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steel, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fleniken, Frazer Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Galbraun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp. Shaw, Sloan, Smith. (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghly, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrope—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreebly to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett. Manaer, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York.) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Walter, Warner, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Contitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas; Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York.) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Westbrook, Williston, Witherow, Wright Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrope—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreebly to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campell, Carty, Ent, Fausold. Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett. Manaer, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York.) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, *June* 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journal of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the Session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
Aug. 1 *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Male and Female Departments Distinct.

REV. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M., *Principal.*
MRS. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH. *Preceptress.*

Miss CORNELIA A. EVARTS, Music, French, Drawing, &c.

Mrs. LUCY SPOTTSWOOD, Oil, Painting and Shell Work.

Miss MARY HELEN SMITH, Assistant.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, Aug. 31st Owing to the limited accommodations of the Seminary Building, the number of pupils will be limited. It is important therefore, that applications for admission be made at an early day. Those who enter before the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the whole quarter; those who enter after the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for half the quarter. No deduction made for absence except in cases of *protracted* illness.

In this school Students are prepared for the higher classes of any College, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life. Whilst special care is taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality* and *thoroughness*, their Physical, Moral and Social Education is not neglected.

The government of the school is designed to be parental. It is the aim of the Principal and his associates to excite in their pupils a love of *right doing*; and to awaken within them some proper consciousness of the dignity of humanity. Parents may rest assured that any *gross* delinquency on the part of their children will be reported to them immediately, should circumstances require it, or the discipline of the school fail to accomplish the desired reformation.

TERMS per quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light and Fuel, $40,00—one-half in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music,	$10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
French,	5 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, each,	5 00
Oriental Painting,	5 00
Grecian Painting,	5 00
Oil Painting,	10 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Shell Work,	5 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

Elementary English,	$4 00
Higher, "	4 00
Classics,	6 25

Bedford, August 14, 1857.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON the head waters of Duaning's Creek, in Bedford County, Pa. The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 20th Oct. next, being the first Tuesday after the election, on the premises, in St. Clair Township, several adjoining and contigious tracts of land, containing in all 874 Acres, now divided into 5 tracts, 4 thereof containing 156 acres each, and the other being the Saw-mill tract, containing 250 acres. These tracts will be sold as they are, or subdivided to suit purchasers.

The Saw-Mill tract contains a FIRST CLASS SAW-MILL, with a never failing head of Water, and is in the midst of a TIMBER REGION, unsurpassed for the quality of timber. One other of the tracts contains an enviable site for a TAN YARD, with all the advantages of WATER, and along side of Chestnut Ridge, where the resources for BARK are inexhaustible at $2 50 per Cord.

300 acres of the land is bottom land, mostly covered by large Sugar Trees. 300 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered.

There are *FOUR DWELLING HOUSES* upon the premises, and FOUR BARNS, with other outbuildings.

The FRUIT is choice and in abundance, upon some of these tracts.

This property lies 12 miles North of Bedford, and in a country noted for its good roads, leading North, South, East and West, to Bedford, Hollidaysburg, Johnstown and other points, on the Penna. Central Rail Road.

Farmers, Lumber men, Tanners and Speculators should examine the premises, as the undersigned is determined to sell, on account of being too largely engaged in other business, to give these fields of enterprise, the proper care and attention.

TERMS:—One third in hand on the 1st of April, 1858, when possession will be given, and the ballance in two equal annual payments, without interest. The title is warranted good.

☞Drafts will be had on day of sale, or can be seen with the undersigned in Bedford at any time, showing the shape and locality of the lands.

NICHOLAS LYONS.

Aug. 21, 1857.

WM. SHAFFER,
Merchant Tailor,

Continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at his old stand in Julianna st. and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, on reasonable terms. He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of ready-made Clothing of a good and substantial quality. And, having in store a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, &c. &c. he invites all in want of Clothing to give him a call, as he feels confident he can please all who do so.

Bedford, July 3, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of Matthias Fischer formerly of Precthal in the Dukedom of Baden, and for some time a resident of this (Bedford) county. Any person knowing anything relative to the whereabouts of the said Fischer will oblige the undersigned by addressing him on the subject, at SCHELLSBUG, BEDFORD CO., PA., or by communicating the information to REV. F. BENEDICT, BEDFORD, PA..—Western papers please notice.

Aug. 28th, 1857. J. A. KUNKLEMAN.

Notice.

The subscriber being much annoyed and damaged by fishers and hunters, running over his property is determined to put a stop to the same; he therefore hereby cautions all such persons, that if found trespassing upon his farms, by either fishing or hunting, he will bring suit immediately against them.

Aug. 28, 1857. HENRY HORN.

WINDMILLS! WINDMILLS!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers as well as the public generally, that he still continues the manufactory of windmills and keeps them on hand constantly. He will also do all kinds of repairing in his line of business. As his mills are well known in Bedford county, he deems it unnecesary to say any thing about them. His shop is as formerly at the East end of Bedford, on Pitt street, near the Foundry.

SIMON DICKERHOOF.

Aug. 21, 1857—3t.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

Select Poetry.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

Success to the jolly old farmer,
Who sings at the tail of his plow,
The monarch of prairie and forest,
'Tis only to God he may bow;
He is surely a fortunate fellow,
He raises his bread and his cheese,
And though hard is his labor in summer,
In winter he lives at his ease.

When the reign of chill winter is broken,
And spring comes to gladden and bless;
When the flocks in the meadow are sporting,
And the ribin is building her nest—
The farmer walks forth to his labor,
And manly and firm is his tread,
As he scatters the seed for the harvest,
That yields to the nation their bread.

His banks are all chartered by nature,
Their credits are ample and sure;
His clerks never slope with deposits,
Pursued by the curse of the poor.
His stocks are the best in the market,
His shares are the shares of the plow;
They bring the bright gold to his coffers,
And pleasure and health to his brow.

When his crops are all gathered and sheltered,
When his cattle are snug in the fold,
He sits himself down by the fireside,
And laughs at the tempest and cold.
A stranger to pride and ambition,
His duty he strives to fulfil,
Determined whatever betide him,
To let the world jog as it will.

"THE OLD, OLD STORY."

Summer moonbeams softly playing,
Light the woods of Castle Keep;
And there I see a maiden straying,
Where the darkest shadows creep.
She is listening—meekly, purely,
To the wooer at her side;
'Tis the "old, story," surely,
Running on like time and tide.
Maiden fair, oh! have a care;
Vows are many—truth is care.

He is courtly, she is simple,
Lordly doublet speaks his lot;
She is wearing hood and wimple—
His the castle, hers the cot.
Sweeter far she drams his whisper
Than the night bird's dulcet shrill;
She is smiling—she beguiling—
'Tis the old, old story still.
Maiden fair, oh! have a care;
Vows are many truth is rare.

The autumn sun is quickly going
Behind the woods of Castle Keep;
The air is chill, the night wind blowing,
And there I see a maiden weep.
Her cheeks are white—her brow is aching—
The "old, old story," sad and brief;
Of heart betrayed, and left, nigh breaking,
In mute despair and lonely grief.
Maiden fair, oh! have a care;
Vows are many—truth is rare.

Valuable Real

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber, declining business, will sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, all his real and personal estate, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October next; situate on the Juniata, Harman's Bottom, Juniata Township, Bedford Co., Pa.—The real estate consists of in and about 400 acres of Patented Land lying on both sides of the Juniata River, comprising fine meadow and rolling lands, about 300 acres cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a first rate Stone Flouring Mill 45 feet square, 3 stories, running four stones, two French Burrs and doing an excellent business. This Mill is substantially built, well cemented and in good condition. Also an excellent Saw Mill in operation, besides other water power sufficient for a superior Mill. Stone Mansion House, Farm Tenant House, Farm House, Barns and Stables. Land extends about 1½ miles along the Juniata and is well watered with springs and wells, having also a fair supply of Fruit Trees. This property might be divided so as to make three convenient farms, with necessary improvements; is well situated in regard to markets, being within 28 miles of Cumberland, and 14 of Bedford, about 1½ miles from the Glade Turnpike, and situated on the great "*Drover Road.*" From the droves quite an income has been and may be derived. Upon the whole this is a very valuable and desirable property upon which an energetic man can do a great business.

The subscriber will also sell all his personal property, consisting of 8 Horses, including several very valuable young Horses, Cows and young cattle, Sheep and Hogs—6 horse, four horse, and 2 horse wagons—7 Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Gears, and a large lot of farming utensils: Also House furniture and Kitchen utensil's.—A quantity of Grain, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, &c.

The subscriber, residing on the premises, will be pleased to meet persons desiring to purchase at any time up to the day of sale, and will take pleasure in showing the premises, and will receive private offers of purchase, and in case of a suitable offer will conclude a contract of sale.

☞ TERMS—$3000 in hand, as may suit purchasers, and the balance will be made payable on the most accommodating terms, so much so that an enterprising man may be able to make them off the premises. Terms will be fully made known by calling on the subscriber.

The subscriber refers to Gen. Bowman and John P. Reed, Esq., of Bedford, from whom full particulars will be had. JACOB RIFFLE.

Juniata Tp., July 31, 1857.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY!

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

White Teeth and a *Perfumed Breath* can be acquired by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers* to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON,
WM T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857.—tJ1

HOOPS—Brass & Whalebone Skirt Hoops Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store.
Aug. 21, 1857.

Just received at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store a large supply of Groceries.
Aug. 14, 1857.

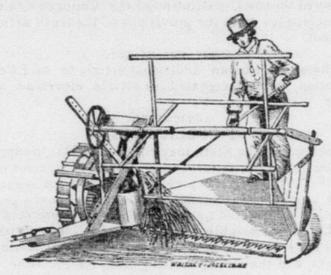
BEDFORD SPRINGS.

This property has, during the last year, passed into the hands of a company, who, in addition to the former buildings, have erected a handsome and commodious Hotel building, and two spacious bath-houses, and have ornamented and improved the grounds. The hotel buildings will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 16th of June inst, and kept open until the 1st of October. Passengers from Baltimore or Philadelphia reach the Springs in one day via Pennsylvania rail-road, the completion of the Broad-top Rail Road leaving but twenty miles of staging over a fine road. Mr. Willard, formerly of Washington city, and recently of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, will superintend the Hotel. To invalids, generally, the Bedford waters, in connection with the mountain air, are perhaps more highly beneficial than any other in the Union.

P. GOSSLER,
President Bedford Springs Company.

June 12, 1857.

Combined REAPER AND MOWER.



Patented by J. H. MANNY, Sept. 22, 1851, April 12, 1852, June 21, 1853, March 29, 1854, Oct. 15, 1854, and by WALTER A. WOOD, 24th day of June and 1st day of July, 1856. The best combined MACHINE ever invented.

From the success of last year's operations I take pleasure in announcing this Machine to the Farmers for the next Harvest, and feel assured it will fully meet their highest expectations.—It is easily managed, cuts clean and easy, is of light draft, and readily changed from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa, requiring not more than a minute to make the change. The alterations from last year are as follows, viz:

All the Journals will be Case-hardened, the SHOES, GUARDS AND GEARING, will be built of the best Salisbury Iron, and wrought iron substituted for cast in several places. The Machine is made to mow lodged clover without obstruction, by simply removing four bolts and leaving off a part of the frame work. With these alterations and improvements the machine will be stronger than heretofore, when it was the only reliable

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER made.

The Machine is warranted capable of cutting from ten to fifteen acres of grass or grain per day, in a workman-like manner.

N. B. Parties manufacturing Reaping or Mowing Machines, using WOOD'S PATENTS, are cautioned against their further use, and are hereby notified that payment will be exacted to the full extent for the use heretofore made of them.

For further particulars the Farmers are respectfully invited to call upon **Blymire & Hartley,** Agents for Bedford County, Pa., who will furnish Pamphlets containing Certificates, &c.

For Sale by BLYMIRE & HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.

E. K. PARSONS, Harrisburg,
General Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania.

May 15, 1857.

Bedford, May 8th, 1857.

Messrs. Blymire & Hartley:

Gentlemen:—I purchased one of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machines last year. Its reputation being the highest, and having seen it cut grain to my entire satisfaction, I bought it after grain harvest. My hay was cut with it; and, from its admirable adaptation to the purposes intended—having fully equalled the representation—I am pleased to recommend it to the farmers of Bedford County as an excellent Mower and Reaper, believing it fully worth the price asked as a Mower alone.

JOHN WATSON.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, **and Corn Mills.**

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business.—Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address, A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

Aug. 7, '57–3m.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Challies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all tastes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

SUMMER WEAR.—150 pieces of Summer wear, comprising Linsies, Cotton and Woolen, at REED'S STORE.

May 15, 1857.

☞ WANTED, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store, 5,000 pounds of WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid. June 5, '57.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

JUST RECEIVED—Boston Tea and Pic Nic Crackers, Swiss Cheese, Sardines in Oil, London Pickles, Mackenaw Trout, &c.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delains, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART. C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR THE BEDFORD SPRINGS!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the traveling public that he has established between Latrobe, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the town of Bedford, a daily (Sundays excepted) line of

MAIL COACHES.

Passengers leaving Pittsburg at 6½ o'clock A. M., will arrive at Bedford same night; leaving the Washington Hotel, Bedford, at 6½ o'clock A. M., will arrive at Pittsburg same night.

A Hack will always be at the station at Latrobe, on the arrival of the Mail train from Pittsburg, to convey passengers and baggage to the Hotel.

Fare through from Pittsburg to Bedford, including Railroad Fare, $4. This line is on the old

PA. TURNPIKE,

leading from Pittsburg, by way of Chambersburg, to Philadelphia, passing through Youngstown, Ligonier, Stoystown and Schellsburg, and connecting with the Mail Line to Chambersburg.

This line is certainly the cheapest and best route to Bedford, and therefore the most advantageous to persons visiting that place.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN,
July 17, 1857—3m.* Proprietor.

WM. HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH,

BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH,

BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

W. S. Gilman. 90 Beaver st. New York.
Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sautee, do.; Lefever & Serrill, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.
Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.
Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.
Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.
Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.
Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—1y.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

A large assortment of Glass Preserve Jars, just received, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store.
Aug. 14. 1857.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

May 29, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at the residence of George B. Wisegarver in St. Clair township, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of September next, the real estate upon which said George resides, consisting of the "Bixler property" and 50 acres adjoining, lately bought of John W. Crissman—in all containing 171 acres and allowance, of Patented land, 50 of which is good Bottom land, and all in a high state of cultivation—about 100 acres cleared and under good fence.

The improvements are a Log House, Double Log Barn and other out-buildings.—Terms easy to suit purchasers.

JOHN CESSNA,
G. B. WISEGARVER.

Aug. 14, 1857.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

Is just receiving and opening an elegant assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods,* embracing all the latest styles and patterns of Ladies Dress Goods, to which she invites their especial attention. Also a superior assortment of Trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, Parasols, Skirts, Hosiery, Collars, Capes, &c. &c.

Bedford, April 24, 1857.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Elegant Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Just received and opened at

REED'S CHEAP STORE IN BEDFORD

having created quite an excitement in our usually quiet town, the subscriber feels confident that he can exhibit such a stock of Goods as will meet the general wants of both town and country, at fair prices. As it will cost nothing to examine his Stock he invites all in want of either substantial or Dress Goods to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB REED.

May 1, 1857.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now recieving a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting, in part, of Ladies Dress Goods, black and fancy Silks, plain and figured Delains, Poplins, Challies, Lawns, Brilliants, White Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. &c. Sheeting, Crash, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, fancy and union Casimeres, Cloths, and a general assortment of Mens and Boys Summer Ware of all discriptions, single and double CARPET Chain, all colors. Boots, Shoes and Hats in Great Variety, Hardware, Queensware, Brooms and Buckets, Groceries, Syrup, Molasses, white and brown Sugar, green and black Teas, Fish, Tobacco, Indigo, Spices, Dye stuffs, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap, as they are determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a general share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 17, 1857.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to his private residence, one door west of Wm. Stahl, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞ Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and **Fancy** Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Blymire & Hartley

WOULD announce to the public that they have just received and opened the most extensive assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing articles ever brought to Bedford, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Their stock is comprised of so great a variety, that it is impossible to think of enumerating the articles in a newspaper advertisement. Let all who want a good article, at a small profit, call on us and they can be gratified.

March 20, 1857.

JACOB REED

TAKES pleasure in informing his customers and the public generally that he has received, within a few days past, a large supply of NEW GOODS, and a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce. Call and judge for yourselves.

March 20, 1857.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots and Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE,
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day, each way, (except Sundays,) will run between HOPEWELL & HUNTINGDON.

Leaving Hopewell at 12.15 P M & 6.10 P M.
Arriving at Hopewell at 9.40 A M & 5.40 P M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for East and West, via. Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEIRMAN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857. Sup't.